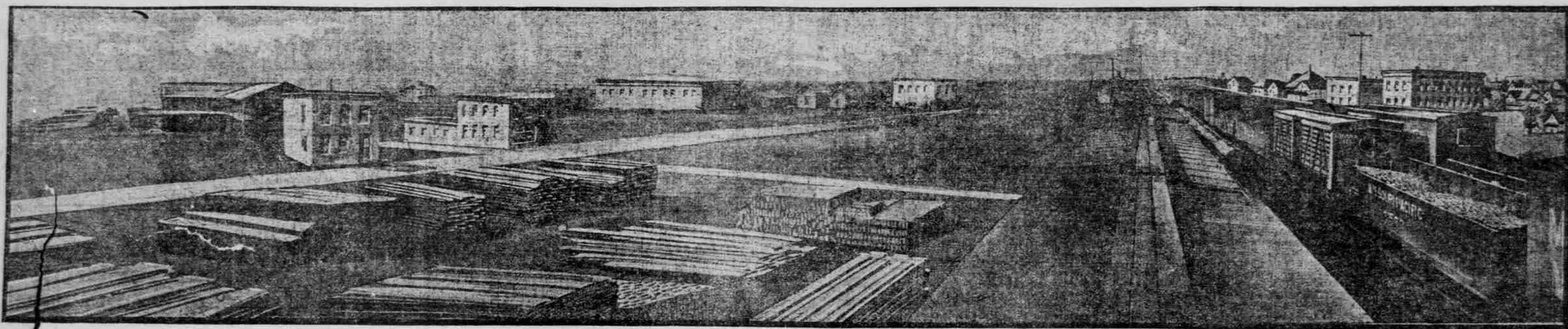


This Photograph Below Shows the Wonderful Growth Which Has Been Made During the Past Ninety Days at

KENEFICK, OKLAHOMA



KENEFFICK WAS BORN IN FEBRUARY, 1910; HOUSES CANNOT BE CONSTRUCTED RAPIDLY ENOUGH TO SUPPLY THE PRESENT DEMAND; THERE ARE TEN OR MORE APPLICANTS FOR EVERY NEW BUILDING.

From time to time I have given out statements concerning the development of Keneffick. While rapid, the growth of this young city has been normal and healthful. It is exceptional for a week to pass without some industrial enterprise being secured.

Five Thousand Population in 1912.

Public spirited citizens have organized the Keneffick Five Thousand club, and Secretary Benson will at once launch a campaign to secure more industries and new citizens.

Keneffick Has a Newspaper.

Today, May 13, the first issue of the Keneffick Dispatch will be published. The Keneffick Dispatch Publishing company has installed new machinery throughout, and the paper will be printed on a modern power press. Mr. Clark Benson, formerly of Tulsa, Ok., is the editor of the paper. Temporary quarters have been secured and work will start at once upon the construction of a new brick building to house the plant.

New Brick Bank Building.

The Daugherty Construction company, of Sulphur, Ok., has been awarded the contract for the two story brick home of the Keneffick State Bank. Construction work is now going on and the new building will soon be ready for occupancy.

Keneffick Block Nearly Completed.

The Keneffick block, constructed at a cost of \$18,000, is nearly ready for occupancy. The entire building has been rented and different firms will move into their new quarters some time this week. A big mercantile store is to occupy one-half of the block. The remaining first floor space will be taken up by a store, tin shop and grocery store.

New Brick School.

The rapid growth of Keneffick has caused the present school building to be inadequate. The school is badly crowded, and by the time the fall term opens more room will be needed.

lately necessary. On the condition that a commodious brick high and graded school will be built this summer, I have donated ground space in the residence section.

To Drill for Oil at Keneffick.

All along the line of the 96th meridian in Oklahoma oil has been struck in large quantities. The known fields now extend from the northern border to within a few miles north of the Texas line. Keneffick is in the direct line of this proven territory. Last week one of the greatest fields in the entire state was brought in just north of Keneffick at Henryetta. Five wells have been brought in which are flowing from 1500 to 3000 barrels per day. Excitement is running high and oil experts from all parts of the United States are flocking to this part of the country. A company is being organized at Keneffick and experts to drill for oil in the near future.

Interurban Line Through Keneffick.

I have just learned that the projected line between Dallas, Tex., and Muskogee, Ok., is an assured success. Keneffick is in a direct line midway between these two cities and according to the present survey, the electric road will pass through the town. The road is now in operation between Dallas and Denison, Tex., and will cross the proposed Oklahoma City-Little Rock line at a point near Keneffick.

I have completed the survey for the waterworks plant to be built at the Blue River, and am receiving bids on the construction work. I am planning to build a water system large enough to supply a city of several thousand population.

Water Works Plant Assured.

The water of the Blue River is the finest in the state. This stream has its source in the mountains to the north and is fed by hundreds of cold springs. The supply is inexhaustible and

ON THE GULF ROUTE

the water is unpolluted from its source to the site of the plant.

Keneffick on Trunk Line.

On May 31 Wm. Keneffick, president of the M. O. & G. Railway company, announced that a bond issue of three million dollars had been sold in France, and that the Gulf Route would be completed to Denison, Tex., after which the road would build in Kansas City. This is important news to property owners and those who contemplate buying at Keneffick. It means that this city will be one of the big railroad towns on the main line of a great north and south system. With Keneffick a division point and the logical site for the repair shops of the southern division, property here will soon be worth many times what it is now selling for.

Money to Be Made in Rent Houses.

There are seven building contractors in Keneffick, who are putting up dwelling houses for rental purposes. Investments of this character yield a profit of from 30 to 40 percent a year. Despite the fact that twenty-five residences are now under construction, the demand is far in excess of the supply. There are many applicants for every house, and so far every building erected at Keneffick has been rented before it was completed.

Macadamized Streets.

All of the main business streets of Keneffick will be paved with disintegrated granite, and concrete curbing and sidewalks laid. The new concrete plant is now producing the material for this work. Keneffick Avenue will be paved from one end of the city to the other.

Geo. H. Lowerre, Jr.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Now, you have an opportunity to buy lots in Keneffick at a price which practically assures a large profit, should you desire to sell your holdings in the near future. Lots will never be any cheaper than they are now—in fact, they will cost a great deal more in a few weeks. Towns grow in Oklahoma while you are making up your mind—they don't wait for you. At the rate Keneffick is growing I cannot long afford to sell property here at the present figure. There is no question but that the intrinsic value of property at Keneffick is many times what it was three months ago—three months more will show another big increase.

If you can possibly arrange to come to Keneffick and see the town as it stands today, I know you will buy lots. Every statement I have made can be verified. If you are unable to visit the town in person, let me send you the names of people near you who have bought after carefully looking over the ground. I am prepared to give you the benefit of my judgment in selecting lots, and if you will leave the selection to me, I will pick out what I consider to be the best lots to be had for the price agreed upon. I will guard your interests just as I would my own.

I would advise you to send me a first payment on lots today, so that I may pick out the best unsold property for you. However, if you desire further information before investing, fill out the coupon and mail to me. I will send you my beautiful illustrated book on Keneffick and detailed information by return mail.

Lots range in price from \$40 to \$400 and may be purchased by paying one-tenth down and the balance in nine equal monthly installments. A discount of 5 percent will be allowed for all cash. Abstract given with all deeds. No lots will be sold to negroes.



Fill Out the
COUPON
And
Mail
To
Me
Now

Coupon F.

Geo. H. Lowerre, Jr., R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Please send my book on Keneffick, together with marked plat showing all unsold lots at once. I am under no obligation to buy lots on account of asking for this information.

Name _____
City _____
Street _____ State _____

THE EL PASO HERALD FARMING PAGE

Rio Grande Valley Weeds; Some Of the Meanest Ones

By H. H. Schutz, Assistant Professor Agronomy New Mexico A. & M. College

A MOST interesting bulletin on Mexico weeds, by Prof. E. O. Wooten of the New Mexico Agricultural college, gives a description and the English, Spanish and Latin names of the weeds common to this region. A further list is now in the course of preparation, and will be welcomed by all who have felt a desire to know the names of our numerous weeds and have met with only disappointing answers to their efforts to learn their English names.

Weeds seem to be a worse pest in irrigated regions than where the rainfall supplies the moisture and there are no ditches to bring a never failing supply of weed seed to the land, and where the warm and continual sunshine does not exercise such powerful stimulation upon plant growth. Even should a farmer keep every weed on his ditch banks from going to seed, what will it avail if the canal banks drop their plentiful crops of Johnson grass, sunflower and other seed into the passing water? The small and large tribunes of the Rio Grande also add their quota of pernicious seed, but as a rule these do not thrive so vigorously in the fields and are easily killed.

Not only do weeds use up plant food, drink up the moisture needed by the crops and cause injury due to shading and crowding, but in the corners of the fields they form a breeding place for injurious insects and often for noxious fungus diseases. Furthermore, a weed farm reflects upon the owner, and detracts to no small degree from its selling value and saleability.

There are two methods of killing weeds: by mechanical means and by chemical agents. The first method is the one commonly used and is known

to everyone, consisting as it does of hoeing, pulling and plowing. In the case of the Rio Grande valley, it is sometimes used to kill elder, dock, thistle, etc., by applying a handful to the root left after having used the hoe. Most of our worst weeds are native and can be killed by the use of salt, and applying it broadcast in sufficient quantities would unfit the land for other crops until such time when it will have been washed out. Lime is used in the same way as salt and on some soils it would be beneficial as a fertilizer. Kerosene, sulphuric acid, blue vitriol and other chemicals have been used, but the old way appears to be the most effective so far.

Necessity of United Action.

Many times, without the need of seeing the fence forming the boundary line between two farms, it is easily apparent where one man's farm ends and that of his neighbor's begins by the condition of the ditch banks and corners. Lately to compel the keeping of roadsides, fields and railway rights-of-way free from the worst weeds would help farming interests here as much as they have helped in other regions. Land not in cultivation produces large amounts of seed which soon find their way to the cultivated lands of the vicinity. These weeds which come up in the uncultivated land fortunately are not the farmers' worst enemies and are easily killed in a season or two. Goldenrod and arrowweed or "cachana" are two of this latter class of weeds that are really beneficial, the former furnishing late food for bees, the other serving in the making of roofs for adobe houses.

Some of the Worst Weeds. The native weeds are our worst pests, the introduced ones being mostly annuals that are readily disposed of. Being acclimated, the native weeds are the most persistent, particularly those with underground stems that continue to appear no matter how hard the season may be. Many have coats of hair for protection from the drying wind.

spines and disagreeable odors to make themselves immune from the attacks of animals. Often the seeds have hooks with which to fasten themselves to animals to assist in dissemination. They are so perfectly acclimated that heat, drought and alkali have little or no effect upon them.

Among our worst weed enemies are the following:
Nigger weed—Yerba del Negro.
Round leaved Sida—Melonilla.
Small flowered Gaura.
Blue weed—Yerba Parda.
Sunflower—Miraflores.
Cocklebur—Cadio.
Skeelton weed—Spring Aster.
Rosella.
Lace-cum.
Morning Glory—Carolina.
Horse Nettle, Bull Nettle—Trompillo.
Common Pigweed, Rough Amaranth—Calle del Agua.
Pigweed, Lamb's Quarter, Goosefoot—Calle.
Sand Bur, Bur Grass—Posetta.
Chickweed alba.
Lava weed.

EXCELSIOR MOTOR CYCLES.

Ask the riders what they'll do.

SOUTHERN METHODISTS PLAN CHURCH AT VAUGHN

Presiding Elder Messer, of Albuquerque interested; Building Site Secured; Telephone Interests Sold.

Vaughn, N. M., May 14.—Rev. J. H. Messer, presiding elder of the Albuquerque district of the M. E. church, south, and Rev. C. H. Nell, of Willard, N. M., after conferring with citizens here decided to build a church. A lot was donated by the Santa Fe company and a building committee appointed. Contributions will be made by people of the town. Any sum lacking will be furnished by the church extension fund of the Methodist church.

J. M. Pardue has added swains in front of his block of stores on Cedar street.

W. P. Perkins, of Gassaway, W. Va., has bought the interest of P. Monte in the Vaughn meat market.

C. E. Pollio, of Boham, Tex., who has been visiting his mother and sister, has returned home.

Mrs. W. P. Nicholson is visiting in Albuquerque.

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Deep Plowing and the Moisture Conservation

By George Edward Swan, Assistant Secretary Dry Farming Congress

"The depth to cultivate should be governed by the depth to which the rainfall wets the soil," writes a Nebraska farmer in the Dry Farming Congress Bulletin. "If we cultivate deeper than the falling rain penetrates, we cannot conserve the moisture, because the clouds lying below the layer wet by showers will dry out and the grain sprouts and dies for want of moisture before the next shower comes."

The majority of dry farmers operating in the semiarid west will take issue with this statement. The experience of many of the older dry farmers as reported in the official reports of the Dry Farming Congress and in the agricultural papers, has been that the depth to which the rainfall wets the ground depends largely upon the depth to which the ground is opened by deep plowing.

Getting the Moisture. Getting moisture into the soil is one of the most important problems before the dryland farmer. It is purely a physical problem and its solution is found in the application of simple physical laws, according to the most successful dry farmers. On the hard baked, compact soil of the high western plains the moisture does not penetrate beneath the soil except where the ground has been opened by plowing. In order to get moisture into the soil to sustain the growing crops, men are forced to open the ground so that it will absorb the rainfall.

It has been the experience on these lands that the moisture is held in the soil to depth proportionate to that to which the ground is opened by plowing. If the soil is not broken, the moisture which falls upon it in the form of rain, runs off in thin rivulets that become creeks in the deep arroyos and swell the volume of distant rivers to flood stage. The falling water will not take the trouble to break open the surface of the ground in order to penetrate the soil; it naturally will take the easiest course toward its level, which always is the level of the far off sea.

Shattering the Soil. On the other hand, if the farmer will break open the surface of the ground and shatter the compactness of the soil mass, leaving numberless tiny interstices to the extreme depth of the furrow, the water, naturally will sink into the interstices and, following its tendency to seek its level, will penetrate to the depth to which the ground is broken.

Soil has a remarkable capacity for absorbing moisture. "The Great Thirst of Country," as applied to a desert is not a meaningless figure of speech and is not confined in its application to the human or brute creatures who stray upon its desolate wastes. It applies equally to the soil of the desert, which will drink all the water nature sees fit to pour upon it in the form of rain or snow, and, if the supply holds out, will not stop short of swampish dissolution. But the soil will not open its parched lips to receive the invigorating draught. Man must take a hand in

directing the forces of nature, else the water will fall uselessly and run to waste by the most direct surface route.

Plowing Experiments. Deep plowing experiments have been conducted at many points in the semiarid west during a number of years. Deep plowing has found a place in the established farm operations of hundreds of successful farmers. George L. Farrell, of Utah; Dr. V. T. Cooke, state director of dry farm experiments of Wyoming; E. R. Parsons, of Colorado; A. M. Axelsson, of Colorado; professor B. C. Buffum, of Wyoming, and a score of others might be mentioned among the more eminent advocates of deep plowing.

Deep plowing has been so commonly accepted as essential to the highest success in agriculture that farm machinery manufacturers are making plows and traction outfits suitable for breaking the ground to the greatest possible depth. Specially constructed deep tilling machines were exhibited at the Fourth Dry Farming Congress, and are being utilized on the dry land farms in this and other countries.

Deep plowing does accomplish what the farmer wants done; it enables him to get moisture into his ground to practically any desired depth. As a result of 10 and 12 inch plowing through a series of years, soil reservoirs have been created in the midst of the desert. In deep plowed, previously cultivated lands, moisture is perceptible to almost unbelievable depths whereas, on the soil adjacent, where the ground has never been broken by plowing, moisture is not perceptible to any appreciable depth. The records of the experimental dry farm at Cherokee, Wyo., of Mr. Parsons's farm on the high, dry plains of Colorado, and of farms in many other parts of the west, are proof of this.

Rain's Penetrating Powers. The Nebraska farmer quoted above appears to have got his premise reversed. Instead of plowing to the depth to which rainfall penetrates, the successful dry farmer makes the rain penetrate the ground to greater depth by plowing as deeply as possible.

The same farmer continues: "If we cultivate deeper than the falling rain penetrates, we cannot conserve the moisture, because the clouds lying below the layer wet by the showers will dry out and the grain sprouts and dies for want of moisture before the next shower comes."

Here again, he runs counter to the theory and practice of dry farming. It is important for the dry farmer to get moisture into his soil, it is equally important for him to keep it there. The conservation of moisture in the soil is a fundamental principle of dry farming. Deep plowing has been proved the most effective way to get the moisture in the soil. Systematic cultivation has been found the most effective way to keep it there.

The Much. In all the discussion of dry farming the much is emphasized. Every author-

ity on dry farming constantly urges the farmer to get a much on his ground and keep it there. Without the much, the moisture will escape and be lost. What is a much?

The much, as generally described by dry farming authorities, is a layer of loose earth, one to three inches thick on the surface of the cultivated field. The theory of the much is this: The soil moisture by action of capillarity rises to the surface whence it vanishes by evaporation; shallow surface cultivation, by pulverizing the upper layer of the soil, destroys the capillarity of that layer and provides a blanket of loose earth through which the soil moisture will not easily pass, and less evaporation is thereby reduced to the minimum.

The idea expressed in the words quoted from the Nebraska farmer is the same that has been held by old fashioned farmers in many districts from time immemorial. It is not a coincidence that in those same districts the crop losses from periodical drought are recorded at the maximum. The idea of making the tillage subservient to climatic conditions is the climatic condition. Make the climatic conditions subservient to the tillage methods, and you will have solved the drought problem.

Holding the Moisture.

"Having got the moisture captive in your soil, cultivate the surface according to the systems advocated by successful dry farmers and described in detail in the official reports and publications of the Dry Farming Congress. Follow the plow with the harrow the same day. When the surface begins to dry and bake, harrow again. When a shower falls, harrow the ground before the moisture has a chance to escape. Eternal harrowing is the price of harvest, according to the Patrick Henry of dry farming, and since these sages of the new agriculture are proving the wisdom of their theories by harvesting successful crops with minimum rainfall, it seems reasonable to believe that they know what they are doing. During one season 50 percent of the rainfall was held in the soil by dry farming methods of cultivation at the North Platte station, according to a report recently issued by the United States department of agriculture. Clean and constant tillage has resulted in storing and holding moisture in the soil on many farms so that the roots of the grain always have a supply to draw from while waiting for the next shower to come along.

But, up to date, there is no record of a soil reservoir having been created by tillage methods where deep plowing and constant, clean cultivation have not been practiced.

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Sledge, 10 pounds	1.50
Wrench, 12-18 inches	1.25
Hand sledge, 21-22 pounds	.65
One set hammer	.25
One flatter	.25
One hot cutter	.25
One cold cutter	.25
One handle	.25
One bottom fuller	.25
One bottom scraper	.25
One top scraper	.25
One and a half pound bolt head	.25
One lag tool	.25
One pair quarter bolt flat tongs	.25
One pair half bolt flat tongs	.25
One pair half bolt tongs	.25
One pair pickup tongs	.25
One combination bench vice	8.00
One set screw, 3-16, 1-4, 1-2	8.00
One blacksmith hot press	10.00
Total	\$61.20



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